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A new subspecies of Parides anchises (LINNAEUS, 1758) from Chanchamayo Refuge, Eastern Peru*

(Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)

by

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Introduction

During a field trip in the Chanchamayo area in August 1985, Dr. PISCHEDDA collected a series of *Parides* which fitted well with other specimens which I had had in collection for a long time. Also BROWN (pers. comm.) had expressed uncertainty on the taxonomic status of this entity. Examination of external characters and male genitalia have shown that these specimens are to be related to a new subspecies of *Parides anchises*.

Description

Parides anchises **marinae** subspec. n. (fig. 11-14)

Holotype ♂: Peru, Junin, Satipo 650 m, VIII. 1985 (leg. M. PISCHEDDA) in coll. RACHELI in coll. Museo Zoologico Universita di Roma. External characters. Head: frons and palpi black. Red tufts of scales from prothorax to metathorax. Abdomen with pairs of red dots on second and third segment. Valvae ringed with red cranially. FW length 45 mm.

Upperside FWs: an olive-green patch from S1a to S3, almond-shaped, which comprehends an oblong yellowish-white patch interspersed with green scales in S1b-S3. Underside FWs: a yellowish-white patch in S1b-S3 encircled with green scales. A few green scales in S1a.

Upperside HWs: a discal series of three elongated red spots, those in S1b-S2 longer, a round dot in S3, a red streak in S1a. Outer margin scallopped. Underside HWs: a discal series of sex red spots, that in S1a small and rounded, in S1b subtriangular, in S2-S3 elongated, in S4 oblong, a mere dot in S5.

Genitalia: superuncus short and slightly curved downward. Uncus thin and scarcely sclerotized. Harpe oblong with eight teeth from apex to the base. A large projection in the middle of the ventral margin of the harpe follows the series of teeth. Aedeagus short and curved dorsad (fig. 1a, b).

Material examined: a series of 17 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ with the following data: 1 ♂, Peru, Rio Perene, 8.VI.1980, (leg. J. SCHUNKE); 1 ♂, idem, 10.V.1980; 1 ♂, idem, 6.VII.

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1980; 1 ♂ idem, 4.VI.1980: 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Rio Perene, 650 m, oct. 81, SCHUNKE; 1 ♂ idem, 16.VI.79; 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Rio Perene, 600 m, 10.VI.80, SCHUNKE; 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 650 m, dec. 1981, SCHUNKE; 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 900 m, 10.V.80, SCHUNKE; 1 ♂ idem, 700 m; 5 ♂♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 600-800 m, VIII. 1985 (leg. PISCHEDDA); 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 700 m, april 1981, SCHUNKE leg.; 1 ♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 600 m, VIII. 85 (leg. PISCHEDDA); 2 ♂♂, Peru, Junin, Satipo, 600 m, VIII. 85 (leg. PISCHEDDA). All specimens in coll. RACHELI in coll. Museo di Zoologia, Universita di Roma.

Paratypes males: FW length ranging from 39 to 47 mm, mean value 43.5 on 18 specimens. There is a certain degree of variability in the shape and size of the green patch of the FWs. The white spot in S2 is usually rounded and large, but often not reaching vein 4. Two specimens with only one spot in S3. In the HWs the red streak in S1a is missing in only one specimen.

Paratypes females: FW length from 45 to 48 mm mean value 46.5 mm on two specimens. Upperside FWs: a white spot in the cell occupying the distal third but not reaching the discoidal veins. Three white spots in S2-S4, the first rectangular and elongated, the second much larger, the third smaller and triangular. One specimen has a crippled right FW so that the pattern is distorted.

The females of *P. anchises marinae* subspec. n., can be separated from the syntopic females of *P. vertumnus autumnus* (STAUDINGER, 1898) in the black palpi, smaller size, slight yellow patches of the FWs (in *autumnus* cream colour) and in the shape of the spot in S2 which is rectangular (in *autumnus* triangular).

Derivatio nominis. The name *marinae* is dedicated to MARINA PISCHEDDA for her enthusiastic endeavour in the study of the Neotropics and their butterflies.

Discussion

This taxon is related in male pattern to *P. anchises etias* (ROTHSCHILD & JORDAN, 1906), which presents a variable red band of the HWs consisting of 3-5 spots, whilst *marinae* is constant in having three red spots and often a streak in S1a.

The range of *etias* seems to be extended both in eastern and western Bolivia (FASSL, 1920; FORSTER, 1955). In Rio Songo *P. anchises marinae* is sympatric with *P. erlaces yaminahua* PISCHEDDA & RACHELI, 1987. FORSTER (1955: 102) mentions a female under *Antrophaneura* (sic) *anchises etias* which is devoid of white patches on the FWs. The author when examined the FORSTER collection in Munich, failed to trace this specimen and wonders whether it might have been a female of *P. erlaces yaminahua*. This would suggest the actual meeting of the species from two different areas. *P. erlaces* from the Inambari refuge extended its range in pursuit of colder habitats while *P. anchises*, coming from south Yungas, was adapted to warmer areas. Therefore the supposition of a lack of mimicry between these two species is due to their different origins and centres of evolution.

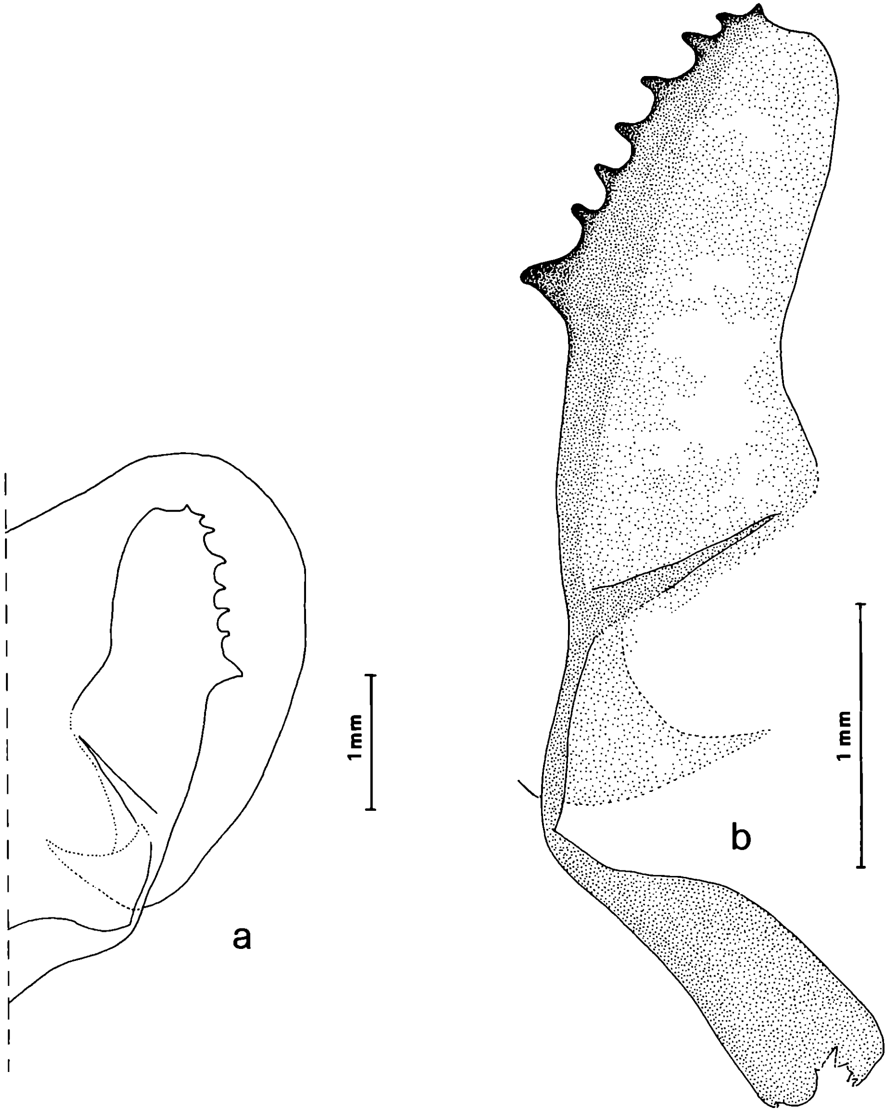

Fig. 1: Male genitalia
a: right valva and harpe
b: left harpe in detail

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